

and other applicable laws, the Secretary may identify areas in Alaska which he determines are suitable as wilderness and may, from time to time, make recommendations to the Congress for inclusion of any such areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System, pursuant to the provisions of the Wilderness Act [16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.]. In the absence of congressional action relating to any such recommendation of the Secretary, the Bureau of Land Management shall manage all such areas which are within its jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable land use plans and applicable provisions of law. (Pub. L. 96-487, title XIII, § 1320, Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2487.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Wilderness Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964, 78 Stat. 890, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 23 (§ 1131 et seq.) of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1131 of Title 16 and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and not as part of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 which comprises this chapter.

CHAPTER 36—OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Sec.

1801. Congressional findings.
1802. Congressional declaration of purposes.

SUBCHAPTER I—OFFSHORE OIL SPILL POLLUTION FUND

1811 to 1824. Repealed.

SUBCHAPTER II—FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

1841. Definitions.
1842. Fishermen's Contingency Fund.
 (a) Establishment; availability; source of deposits; limitation on amount; interest-bearing accounts; litigation.
 (b) Payments by each holder of lease, permit, easement, or right-of-way.
1843. Duties and powers of Secretary.
 (a) Prescription and amendment of regulations respecting settlement of claims; identification classification of potential hazards to commercial fishing.
 (b) Establishment of regulations respecting color coding, stamping, or labeling of equipment, tools, etc., used on Outer Continental Shelf.
 (c) Disbursement of payments to compensate commercial fishermen; restrictions.
1844. Burden of proof.
1845. Claims procedure.
 (a) Filing requirement; time to file.
 (b) Transmittal of copy of claim to Secretary of the Interior; reference to Secretary.
 (c) Notification to persons engaged in activities associated with Outer Continental Shelf energy activities; response of persons notified; submittal of evidence.
 (d) Acceptance of claim by Secretary; time to render decision; review of initial determination.

Sec.

- (e) Claim preparation fees; attorney's fees.
(f) Powers of Secretary.
(g) Place of proceeding.
(h) Certification and disbursement of award; subrogation of rights; payment of costs of proceedings.
(i) Judicial review.

1846, 1847. Repealed.

SUBCHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1861. Repealed.
1862. Natural gas distribution.
 (a) Expanded participation by local distribution companies in acquisition of leases and development of natural gas resources.
 (b) Application and issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity for transportation of natural gas.
 (c) Definitions.
1863. Unlawful employment practices; regulations.
1864. Disclosure of financial interests by officers and employees of Department of the Interior.
 (a) Annual written statement.
 (b) "Known financial interest" defined; enforcement; report to Congress.
 (c) Officers and employees in nonregulatory or nonpolicymaking positions.
 (d) Penalties.
1865. Investigation of reserves of oil and gas in Outer Continental Shelf.
1866. Relationship to existing law.

§ 1801. Congressional findings

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the demand for energy in the United States is increasing and will continue to increase for the foreseeable future;

(2) domestic production of oil and gas has declined in recent years;

(3) the United States has become increasingly dependent upon imports of oil from foreign nations to meet domestic energy demand;

(4) increasing reliance on imported oil is not inevitable, but is rather subject to significant reduction by increasing the development of domestic sources of energy supply;

(5) consumption of natural gas in the United States has greatly exceeded additions to domestic reserves in recent years;

(6) technology is or can be made available which will allow significantly increased domestic production of oil and gas without undue harm or damage to the environment;

(7) the Outer Continental Shelf contains significant quantities of oil and natural gas and is a vital national resource reserve which must be carefully managed so as to realize fair value, to preserve and maintain competition, and to reflect the public interest;

(8) there presently exists a variety of technological, economic, environmental, administrative, and legal problems which tend to retard the development of the oil and natural gas reserves of the Outer Continental Shelf;

(9) environmental and safety regulations relating to activities on the Outer Continental Shelf should be reviewed in light of current technology and information;

(10) the development, processing, and distribution of the oil and gas resources of the